

PRESIDENT WILBUR, OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD.

was suggested in Wall Street that the burden of the obligatory payment of interest on the preference income bonds, under certain conditions of net earnings, must be got rid of. Discussions of this sort are superfluous until the financial affairs of the Reading Company are fully explained. The friends of Mr. McLeod say that he was forced to make provision for the payment of interest on the preference bonds at a sacrifice of the best interests of the property. Another view advanced by well-informed Wall Street brokers is markable contrast with the terrific excitement in help the unloading of stock and securities by the Philadelphia syndicate by showing a clear profit over the interest payments on the preference income bonds. It was this desire or necessity, it is urged, which led the Reading management to neglect both roadbed and equipment. If the financial accounts had shown that the interest on the income bonds had not been earned, there would have been no need to incur the floating debt, which carried the Reading down. If the accounts have been properly kept, conservative bankers ray there is no excuse for the conditions which compelled the company to default on its income interest obligations, and thereby furnish excuse for a receivership. If the accounts have been manipulated in the service of a speculative pool, then there was an intentional misleading of the public and of recent lengers of money to the company. In either case, it is urged, that Mr. McLeod has shown deliciencies in management that render him objectionable as a receiver of the

The Stock Exchange yesterday showed a re markable contrast with the terrific excitement in

company when it is finally forced to confess its

insolvency.

The Stock Exchange yesterdry showed a remarkable contrast with the terrific excitement in Reading securities that prevailed on Monlay. The total transactions of the day were more than 500,000 shares, and Reading lel the list with sales of 233,090 shares. The first price of Reading was 31, against 30 at Monday's close, and a continued heavy pressure bore the figures to 28 3-4, or within 3-4 of the lowest price at the previous day's session. The rallies were feeble, and the closing quotation was 29 7-8, just a shade under Monday's nnai price. The Reading bonds were irregular on a largely reduced volume of business. At the end the general mortgage 4 per cent bonds were up 1 per cent at 781-4, the second preference incomes had rallied 1-4 to 39 3-4, and the deferred incomes were up 7-8 per cent at 97-8. The firsts, income, closely 13-8 per cent lower at 541-8, and the thirds 1-2 per cent at 36. Severe drops occurred early in the other coal shares, but there were recoveries later which left no important net loss, except that of 11-2 per cent in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Covering of shorts effected a gain of 1 per cent in Northern Facific preferred. There was a break in New-York and New-England to 38 1-8, but at the close values had recovered to 40 3-8, a trifling decline from Monday. The general market was unsettled under the influence of the Rearing complications, but there was a quieter feeling in the market, and the opinion usually expressed was that a more normal speculation would prevail.

Themas C. Platt, when seen at his office, No. 49 Broadway, yesterday, had little light to throw on the affairs of Reading. "I know nothing about the business of the company," said he; "I couldn't even guess at the amount of the floating debt or say what has been done with the earniging that were to pay off the interest on the bonds. I simply know that I held a lot of preference income bonds. The interest was not paid, and when a time of the residence of the proper of the interest, so I went over to Philad

Platt did not believe there would be any change in the coal trade owing to the appointment of the receivers.

A. B. Boardman, of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, appeared before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court yesterday and obtained an order appointing A. A. McLeod, Edwin M. Paxson and E. P. Wilbur receivers of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in this furisdiction. They are to furnish a joint bond of \$100,000 An injunction was granted to restrain the officers of the company from interfering with the receivers in the discharge of their duty. The application for the receivership was made by T. C. Platt, and with it were filed the papers on which the receivers were appointed in Philadelphia.

READING RECEIVERS QUALIFY.

MESSRS. PAXSON, WILBUR AND M'LEOD SIGN A JOINT BOND FOR \$500,000.

THE FEELING IN PHILADELPHIA-WOES OF SMALL INVESTORS-THE LEHIGH VALLEY'S LEASE CONTINUED-A RUMORED PLAN

OF THE DREXELS TO RETIRE

PREFERENCE BONDS.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Philadelphia, Feb. 21—The financial waters of this control of the still troubled, and will not be composed for many a day. The Exchange and the bucket shops, some of which do almost as much business as the Exchange itself, were not thronged to-day with excited visitors and speculators, and Fourth-st., in which are the offices of the Reading Company, presented a less animated appearance; but sufficient stir and ex-citement and feverish feeling were noticeable to cause the most casual observer to realize that there had been a terrific upheaval in the luminess community.

ture of the situation more prominent to day that yesterday is the wailing of the small five, fifty or 100 shares of the unfortunate stock.

The number of these is legion, and the cases presented by some of them are really pathetic. Re-membering one of the stories that came over the sea of the French pensantry who cast their savings into the Panama Canal in response to fervid and inspiring appeals to their patriolism and cupidity, Reading appealed to the local pride and desire of gain of Philadelphians somewhat the same manner. The people believed in the railroad's success as implicitly as the French-men believed in De Lesseps's ditch. Nor is this to be wondered at. Were not Paliadelphia's leading citizens, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Snipley, Mr. Sinnott and others whom the people name only to praise deeply interested in the company! Were not these men in constant communication with

opened. He gazed anxiously at the figures on the narrow tape, the quotations of Reading engressing ins attention. There was a shade of reaction on the market in consequence of London buying, the price rising to 31, and his face lighted up; but gradually the stock declined by eighths and quarters until it reached 30, then 20, and finally 28. He turned away with a look of despair.

"I bought that stock," said he, "on a rise, at 57. Everybody advised me to put it away, as it was certain to go to par. I did so. Then, when it went down, I was told it was the last opportunity to get Reading cheap. I bought some more this time, on a margin. When Mr. McLeod made his report, the first of the month, I felt that I had acted wisely, and I berrowed more money and bought some more stock on margin. All I have in the world is in that stock, and what I am going to do I don't know. some of my friends and neighbors are in the same and I have nothing but the stock. Oh, it is a

The receivers of the company, Judge Paxson, Mr. Wilbur and Mr. McLeod, appointed yesterday by Judge Dallas, lost no time in entering upon their duties. All of them were in court before 11 o'clock this morning, and each of them signed the bond for \$500,000. This was the security for the faithful performance of duty required by the court and promptly furnished by the receivers. The receivers are bound jointly for the amount named. They work of qualifying was harriedly performed.

The work of qualifying was harriedly performed. The work of qualifying was hurriedly performed, and then the managers of Reading hurrled away to the offices of the company. They went into executive session immediately, and the first result of their labors was the issuance of an official circular marked "No. 1," signed by the receivers, and informing the public of their appointment. This is the full text of

property and effects of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail-road Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, as receivers of said corporations, appointed by an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The business both companies will be conducted by the receivers, and all officials, agents and employes of the companies are continued in their respective positions. All overdue wages of both companies will be paid in cash, due notice being given of the times and places of payment.

A more elaborate statement, one that would reflect the actual condition of the company's finances, was expeced by some people; but the receivers are not ready yet to impart this eagerly desired in It was said to-day that it would take a

few days to prepare such a circular.

Mr. McLeod seemed to be in a happy frame of mind when he came out of the room in which his fellow-receivers were in session. He did not evince any disposition to talk about the com-pany's affairs, but he thanked the reporters for the way in which, he said, they had treated him; adding that there was a better feeling in financial circles, and that he was sure he "had

adopted the proper course."
"I think," he remarked, as he walked away, "that I know how to treat this properly." He referred to the putting of the road into the hands of receivers. This, he insists, was the only course for him to pursue Why," he declared in a previous interview, "We wer obliged to come to it in one way or the other. One of the heaviest preference bondholders told me to-day that if we had not paid that interest he would have applied for a receivership last month," Mr. McLeod's declaration that the Lebigh Valler would remain with the Reading was proved to-day to be accurate by the action of the Lehigh directors in giving to the Reading receivers the board's formal consent to the continuance of the lease under the re-ceiver-ship. There is a clause in this lease, it appears, under which the Lehigh Company could immediately withdraw from relations with the Reading Company, if it elected to take that step. According to this section No purchaser at any judicial sale, nor assignee, re-ceiver, nor nortgagee of the party of the second part (the Reading), nor any assignee of the party of the second part, appointed under proceedings in tankruptcy, or be-coming so by virtue of any act or operation of law in any proceeding against it at law or in equity, shall have any title or interest in the said premises hereby demised, or any part thereof, without the consent of the party of the first part given, as aforesaid, in writing under its corpor-ate seal.

This explains why there was a hasty of of officials at the Lehigh Valley office yesterday and a subsequent meeting of the directors, and it is intimated this morning that the "writing under the corporate seal" had been formally executed, and is now in the hands of the receivers, thus confirming the position the two companies have occupied in respect to each other for the last twelve months. In the Lehigh Valley office there does not appear any apofficial of the company said discussion of that question was rather premature, but there is apparently a

feeling of confidence that no rupture will occur from a failure to meet rental obligations. There seems to be no doubt that the Lehigh people will stand by Mr. McLeod, or, rather, the Reading under the receivership. It would be more surprising

if they did not. Following this announcement of the Lehigh Valley's attitude came the report of a reorganization of Reading's finances upon a basis that would relieve the ing's finances upon a basis that would relieve the corporation of the preference mortgages, which in their present shape are regarded as an incubas of too heavy a character for the company to carry. This is the policy, it was reported to-day, that Drexel & Co. will insist on adopting, as it is now stated that this firm has again come to the relief of the bankrupt company, and that the ex-Chief Justice stands as the representative of the Drexels in the receivership. Then, income bonds have always been a source of trouble to the road. There are \$60,000,000 of them, and the interest, \$3,000,000, must be paid if the tooks show that the money has been carned, whether there are any funds in the treasury or not. It was the payment of this interest last month that precipiated the present trouble. The intention now, so those who are close to the receivers assert is to retire these bonds and issue in place of them proferred stook, the exchange being made on a basis that it is believed will be substancing violently at from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000, would of course have to be taken care of; and the senior bonds and various fixed obligations of the company, including its payments under contract to leased lines, cannot well be tampered with. In financial circles it is thought, therefore, that it would be the owners of preference bonds, corporation of the preference mortgages, which in

After Diphtheria Paralysis of the Throat-Numbness and Weakness Perfect Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



North Madison, Ohlo.

"My wife and three children were attacked with diphtheria at the same time. After serious illness the great-est danger was safely passed, but they were all left with

Paralysis of the Throat. and with my wife it also affected her limbs. Her arms were numb near to the shoulders, accompanied with a prickling sensation. It was so difficult for her to swai-sow, it seemed as if she must starve. The children were in a similar condition. Physicians were greatly per-plexed. Finally a friend suggested Hood's Sarsaparilla. When they had finished three bottles they were as well as previous to their sickness. The numbress and paralysis entirely disappeared. There was no trouble in cuting, be-

Hood's Saras Cures

nounced that the pay cars would start out tomorrow morning with sufficient funds to pay
off all the employes of the road. This announcement, pleasing as it may be to the workers along
the line of the Reading system, still leaves unsettled the question of the magnitude of the
floating debt that finally forced Reading to
succumb.

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THE FUTURE OF NEW-ENGLAND. CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY NOW NARROWED

DOWN TO MR. PARSONS AND MR. M'LEOD. The future of New-England is a question only secon in interest to that asked about Reading itself. The nnual meeting will be held on March 14, and the transfer books will close on next Saturday; so before that time it will probably be seitled whether Mr. McLeod has succeeded in the attempt to control it even though he has been compelled to acknowledge defeat at home, or whether the interest represented by Charles Parsons, which now manages the property will keep its hold. On Monday few persons had any notion that Mr. McLeod was not utterly beaten in his New-England scheme and the Vanderbilt-Morgan people were thought to have New-England, Now however, it would appear that Mr. Morgan is not position that I am in. The margies are all gone, buying New England or making any attempt to con troi it.

The question of control narrows down to Mr The receivers of the company, Judge Paxson, Mr. Parsons and Mr. McLeod. It is certainly true that Mr. Parsons wants to make a contest they will carry the next election. Many of Mr. Parsons's friends do not believe that he will make a fight. They say he went in only for a year at the request of Mr. Bostwick, and has managed the road admirably during that time. Even though the Reading interes is a minority it is consolidated, while the stock of the other faction is scattered and the time is short in

which to get proxies.

William Lummis, one of the directors of the New-York and New-England, was seen last night and naked about the prospects of the road. In answer to the question: "Have the McLeod people a controlling interest in the New-York and New-England?

"I think that in spite of the liquidation in Rendin and the heavy decline in New-England, Mr. McLeod and his friends still control a considerable amount of New-England stock. I have, however, no positive knowledge upon the subject."

When asked if Mr. Parsons would retire, he replied "I cannot answer that question. If he should choose to make a contest for the election by endeavoring to obtain proxies and buying stock, it would be quite obtain proxies and buying stock, it would be quite possible for him to be successful, in my opinion although the time is very short, as the books close of the 27th, I do not think he is inclined to make any contest, and beyond this I cannot speak of his inten-

Mr. Lummis would say no more, but it was learned from other sources that Mr. Parsons was serious considering giving up the presidency and with him, that case, will go his friends in the board. The fa-that New-England has not paid dividends is attribut considering giving up the presidency and with him, in that case, will go his friends in the board. The fact that New-England has not paid dividends is attributed by many to the frequent canages in its management and the con-equent aemoribization of the service. Mr. Farsons seeing this, some time ago proposed the creation of a voting trust for five years, so that the property could be occolored steadily. Only one-tourth to one that do the steachilers showed a will agness to go into the trust, and so he dropped it and has been prepared to go out if the stockholders did not wish to support him. It is said that he has not increased or dimmished his holdings by 1,000 shares since he became president. He entered the board on condition that his son go in with him. They were alone at first. Mr. Rostwick and others resigned until Mr. Parsons had six out of the almeteen director; who could be relied on in all things. The majority, however, were friendly, and in all important matters he has had a large support, and in most cases no opposition at all. In some few Instances, however, the McLeod directors opposed him, most notably in the giving of an expess contract when the Adams contract expired. Mr. Parsons wanted the contract to go to the American Express Company, and the McLeod peeple favored her United States. Mr. Parsons won and made a most favorably bargain. From Thomas C. Platt brought still on the giving of an expess contract when the still pending. A New England stockholder yesterday commenting on this context, remarked. "It is a curious fact that after Mr. McLeod's freeds wanted. A prominent New-England man speaking of the possibility of there being any different relations with New Hayen, said he was sure there would not be, even with Mr. McLeod in control. New-Hayen had done all it could to hurr New England for a year, and it could hardly do anything further. Just before Mr. Bostwick resigned be sold the Housatonic to New-Hayen. That was distinctly organist the New-Hayen, said he was sure there would not be the

MRS. BESANT TALKS OF "THE DEVIL."

SHE SHOWS EVIL TO BE AS NECESSARY AS GOOD

AND SIMPLY A STAGE OF EXISTENCE. "The Devil" was the subject of the discussion before the Theosephical Society of New-York last evening, and Mrs. Annie Besant was the chief speaker of the and Mrs. Anne lessant was the chief speaker of the occasion. She will sail for Europe on Saturday, and this was the last opportunity most of her admirers had to hear her. She began her talk at about 10 o'clock after preliminary papers had been read by Miss Catherine Hillard, Mrs. Gestefeld and Professor Leo Lands

The subject, she said in effect, was so vast, and in a sense chaotic, that she could point out only a few leading thoughts for the direction of subsequent in displaced inquiry. She traced the origin of the Christian conception of the Devil down through the long line of religions, showing how it started with the early Jewish religion as a divine spirit of goodness, then became the personification of badness, and clanging in import with each new religious phase until it had at last reached its perfect development in the

present understanding of His Satanle Majesty. Esoteric philosophy, or the lines of Eastern thought showed evil to be a necessary concomitant of good, its complement, its pair. Evil and good could alone exist as correlative conceptions. They were the two poles of the manifested universe. Evil was simply a stage of existence. That which was good in the brute became evil when persisted in by man, who should have outgrown this element. That which was good in one stage of the development of man became of man, the teacher, the strengthener, a necessary and desirable quality in its conclusive effects.

The serpent that figures in exoteric pullosophy a The serpent that figures in exoteric pullosophy as a phase of evil was in truth, and in the light of Eastern wisdom, the savior of man. As intellect it taught man to exercise his will, to choose instead of to lead blind obedience. That faculty in man on which the hope of the universe rests could well be purchased by millennights of suffering. The serpent that degraded below the level of the brute also raised man higher than he could ever have otherwise risen.

BROOKLYN WHIST-PLAYERS RECEIVE PRIZES. The Interclub Whist League gave a subscription

dinner last evening on the occasion of awarding the lengtle prize to the Lincoln Club for the largest number of games won, and "The Standard-Union" trophy to the Crescent Club for the largest number of points scored, at the Oxford Club House, at Lafayette-ave, and South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. Among those present were R. P. Rowe, D. M. Swansey, Irain F. Harfin and C. S. Colvin, of the Lincoln Club; N. H. Chmens, M. J. Balley, E. T. Baker, Dr. C. Hubbard, Dr. Thomas Wild, R. W. Weems and others, of the Carlton P. E. Bassett and James E. Hayes, of the Montauk Club, and members of the Hanover, Union League, Brooklyn, Hamilton and Crescent clubs. Robert H. Weems gave an address of welcome to the assembled clabs constituting the Interclub Whist League, and Herbert T. Ketchum presented to the Lincoln Club a magnificently decorated whist-table as the trophy won by winning the largest number of sames of whist. This was to lowed by an address by II. L. Bridgeman, of the Oxford Club, and the presentation to the Crescent Club of "The Mar-durd-Union" trophy for the largest number of points scored.

The Modern Invalle

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IS POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY AND EVENIN BUT THREE OF THE 26TH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AVE. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

TRICKERY AT ALBANY.

THE PERSONAL REGISTRATION BILL AD VANCED.

LEGISLATION BY BRUTE FORCE-THE SPEAKER DEAF AND BLIND TO REPUBLI-CAN APPEALS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Feb. 21.-When the Democratic Legislature was organized at the first of the year, Roswell P. This afternoon before the Assembly Excise Committee on Mr. Kempner's bill providing for the submis-Murphy, jr., and the other leaders of the Democratic party had in view two schemes. One was to alter the charters of various cities in the State, with the alm of weakening both the Kepublican party and the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party, and strength ening the grip of the Flower-Murphy-Croker Sheehai machine. The other was to cut down the vote in the rural parts of the State by passing a Personal R g stration act. It was argued that this Personal Registration act would disfranchise thousands of rural voters, and that the possession of the election machinery of

the cities would enable the ring to defy any feeling of

resentment.

The opposition of the Republican Senators and of several Democratic Senators belonging to the Cleve land wing of the Democratic party has defeated for the time being the first part of the programme. To-night the Assembly took action which revealed the fact that the "regency" has decided to attempt to carry out the second part. The attempt to pass the Personal Registration act began this afternoon when Clerk Defreest, the real Democratic leader in th Assembly, received orders from Messrs. Murphy and Sheehan to push the bill. It was then in the possession of the Judiciary Committee, which met in the afternoon, but it was not taken up by the Committee for the excellent reason that the Democrats intended to get the bill out by stealth and no by fair and open means. Mr. Ainsworth, one of the Republican members, remained in the meeting root all afternoon to oppose the bill. The Committee ad journed without taking it up, and the majority of the members of it declared that they did not intend

to act upon it then.

The programme that was laid down by Me Flower, Murphy and Sheehan at their conference yes erday was to be carried out in another way. John Cooney, of Brooklyn, was conveniently absent when the Assembly met to-night; so the handling of the job was devolved upon Guenther, of Eric, and David F. Martin, of New-York. While the House was in session, and at the time when under the he Assembly committee meeting held, Martin had read from the rules of the cannot desk a call for an immediate meeting of Judiciary Committee. The Republican leaders on the floor knew immediately the purpose of this meeting and started in to make as good a fight as the could against overwhelming odds. Immediately Speaker Sulzer became blind in his right eye, and his right car refused to perform its Mr. Alnsworth moved a call of the House, his intention being to bring back the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee who were in secret meeting voting out the Personal Registration bill. The motion had that temporary re ult, for it compelled the absent members to comalthough the Republicans clearly hat a majority... demand for a roll-call was made long before the sult was announced, but sulzer did not dare allow one Mr. Ainsworth stood in the well and pluckily held hi ground, but it was useless. The Speaker couldn't ce or hear him. Then Mr. Malby renewed the moion. This time it was carried and the call was

Guenther, of Eric, then sent a notice to the desk calling for an immediate meeting of the Judictary Committee in the clerk's room. The Democratic mem-bers of the committee trailed after Martin Into the room, but came out immediately with the report which had been prepared for them beforehand. Speaker Sulzer suddenly announced the order of report of committees and recognized Guenther, who sent the report of the majority of the committee to the desk. Mr. Alusworth protested. He declared that the re-Nr. Allasworts protested. He e-carried that the re-port had not been made according to the rules, and that every Speaker had held that a committee could not hold a meeting during the session of the House moved to send the bill back to the committee. Without paying the slightest attention to the motion,

chair, and Sullivan, of New-York, moved to lay the appeal on the table. A roll-call was secured, but before that was taken Mr. Alnsworth arose to a question of privilege. He said that the Speaker of the Assembly, with a big majority behind him, had

question of privilege. He said that the Speaker of the Assembly, with a big majority behind him, had transgressed every parliamentary rule known for the protection of the minority as well as every rule of decency. Otto Kempner, of New-York, was the only Democrat who had the maniliness to vote against the speaker and in favor of the appeal. By a strict party vote the appeal was lost.

Mr. Mally next took a hand and tried to get the bill sent back to the Committee, but the Speaker refused to listen to him, and gave the word to one of the members to call for the regular calendar. This was done, but the Democrats did not give up their attempt to push the bill along. Ransom, of Niagara, to whom the bill originally was given for introduction, sent a notice to the desk declaring that he would "at some future day"—meaning to-morrow—"move to suspend the rules" to read the bill out of its order. The point was raised that the notice was not in order because the bill was in second reading, and the Assembly was then in the order of third reading of bills. The speaker heditated some time before making his decision, and when he did it was with apparent reluctance, because he was forced by the correctness of the peint raised to rule for the first time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time against his party. But now the little "joker" time the formation of killes can make any measure of special order at any time by deciding to do so, and it is probable that the bill will be found at the head of the calendar in the morning.

WORK IN THE STATE SENATE.

STREET-SWEEPERS SHOULD BE HIRED BY THE

DAY-OTHER BILLS. Albany, Feb. 21 (Special).-Senator Plunkitt had his bill for the employment of the street sweepers of New-York by the day and not by the month referred back to the Senate Committee on Cities to-day, for the purpose of permitting Charles F. Chandler and other opponents of the measure to be heard. Senator Plunkitt said: "My object in presenting the bill was so to alter the constitution of the Street Cleaning De partment that it will pay men only when they do a day's work. Under present arrangements the Street Cleaning Department pays its street sweepers \$50 a month. When the weather is inclement in New-York it is impossible to keep the streets clean; and your men will not work. It was my practice when Commissioner to employ my men by the day. If the day was fair they worked and got their pay for it the weather was had I did not employ them, and the city lost nothing." Senator Roesch introduced a bill amending the

Weekly Payment law" by making it read as follows: "Every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, mercantile, railroad, other than a steam surface ruitroad, steamboat, telegraph, telephone and municipal corporation or joint stock company, and every incorporated or joint stock express or water company shall pay weekly to each of its employes the wages carne as such employe to within six days of the date of such payment unless my such employe shall be absent from his regular place of labor at the usual time of payment, in which case payment shall be made at any reasonable time thereafter upon de-

Senator Parsons introduced a bill to-day exempting from taxation the property of Young Men's Christian Association societies used for the purposes of the asso-

Senator Parker introduced the Military Code pre pared by the Statutory Revision Commission; and Senator Cantor a bill providing for the publication of notices by the commissioners appointed to acquire school building sites in New-York City, and giving the Board of Education the power to revise the action of

the committee.

The Senate passed Assemblyman Webster's bill making the Corporation Counsel of New-York City a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and Assemblyman Cahan's bill appropriating \$809,000 for the maintenance of the canals.

FOR A STATE ROAD SYSTEM.

Albany, Feb. 21.-The Senate Finance Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Senator Richardson's bill providing for the submission to the people of the proposal to expend \$10,000,000 for a State system of roads. Charles A. Willis, secretary of the State Road Association and John A. C. Wright,

acting-secretary of the State branch of the National | Association to Secure Good Roads, argued in favor of the bill. Senator Cantor said that he would like to report the measure if he could be convinced that the cities, which would have to confribute four-fifths of the sum, would get any besiefit from it. Mr. Willis and Mr. Wright contended that the increase in the value of property caused by good roads would more than repay the cities in relief from taxation. They urged further that the bill should be passed at any rate so as to get the question before the people. The committee took no action.

AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING.

A HEARING ON MR. KEMPNER'S EXCISE BILL.

ROBERT GRAHAM, MRS. BURT AND OTHERS OP-POSE THE MEASURE-EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S VIEWS.

Albany, Feb. 21 .- An interesting hearing was held sion to a vote of the people of New-York City of the question of allowing liquor shops to be kept open on Sundays after 1 p. m. Robert Graham, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Albany, and Mary T. Burt, president of the State W. C. T. U., appeared in opposition to the bill. Among those who appeared in its favor were Assemblyman Kempner, J. P. Smith, of "The Wine and Spirit Gazette;" Henry Flegen-heimer, president of the German-American Cleveland Union, and representatives of several German so-cieties. Mr. Graham asked for a further hearing, when would bring up here many reputable citizens of the metropolls who are opposed to the bill. He said that this was not the way in which this question should be settled. He opposed the extension of any bath should not be Germanized, but should be kept essentially American.

Assemblyman Kempner said this question would never be disposed of unless settled in the manner provided for in the bill. There was a public clamor for Sunday opening, and under a Democratic form of Government the voice of the people should receive consideration. This was a just and reasonable de mand. If the people vote against it this troublesome question would be disposed of for many years to come. He read a letter from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, in which the latter said: "I regard the saloon as one of the most serious cylls

with which modern society has to deal. It appears, however, to be a necessary evil, because all at tempts at prohibition have falled. There is a large class in the community which demands comfortable places of resort in which to pass the leisure hours of the Sabbath Day. The churches do not appear as at present constituted to meet the requirements of this I think they could do so by providing comfortable coffee salons where, according to the Rev. Dr. Rainsford's idea, beer and light wines might be sold. And until such places of resort have been provided, I see no course left but to authorize the opening of the saloens on the Sabbath Day for the sale of beer and light wines only. Your bill, however, goes much further and would authorize the sale of strong drinks, to which I am emphatically and absolutely opposed. I trust, therefore, that you will see your way clear to modify the bill, so as to amend the licenses to be granted to the sale of beer and light wines, contain-

ing not more than 8 per cent of alcohol."

The Rev. Dr. McLeod said that in the fight on the liquor question in the Assembly last year the most obnoxious feature had been stricken from the bill, and now they found it coming before the Legi-luture ngain. Dr. McLeod then attacked the liquor traffic with its attempt to influence the Legislature for un worthy ends and the evils that always followed in its train. In the name of all good citizens, he protested against the passage of this bill.

J. P. Smith, Editor of "The Wine and Spirit Ga

zette," said that this bill was not to open the liquor hops on Sunday, as so many of the speakers seemed to take for granted. It was merely to allow the people to express their will.

Mrs. Burt, president of the W. C. T. U., said that

this was very specious argument. If the question was to be submitted to a vote of the people, the women, half of all the population, would have no voice in the matter. The reason the liquor dealers wanted to keep open on Sunday was that the working people were paid off on Saturday night and had their money to spend on the Sabbath.

James II. Bronson, president of the New-York State Temperance Society, said the legislation was mainly for the benefit of the liquor dealers, the majority of whom, even by the admission of the friends of this bill, were lawbreakers.

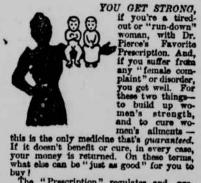
Lewis J. Kleinbohl, president of the German American Cleveland Union of the VIIth Assembly District, presented resolutions adopted by that body favoring the passage of the bill.

This closed the hearing on the bill for the day. Mrs. Burt asked permission to say a word in reference to Mr. Hand's Local Option bill. She represented 22,000 women, and they all urged the Legislature not to enact this bill into a law. The committee then went into executive session, but took no action on the bill. voice in the matter. The reason the liquor dealers

Albany, Feb. 21 (Special).-The members of the endar of bills waiting to be acted on, and they went to work with the evident intention of doing as much business as possible, with little care for the best interests of the State. Bills were jammed through with practically no discussion or examination. The only measure to create any material opposition was one introduced by Assemblyman Quigley to strengthen himself with the political laboring men of his Assembly district, and to give them an opportunity to say that he is a friend of labor. The bill makes it a mistemeanor for any man working on a street surface rallroad to work more than ten hours a day unless on account of a great emergency. The measure was opposed by Mr. Malby because he thought that in its pre-ent form it was unconstitutional. He offered an amendment that he thought would accomplish better results than would the original bill even though it becomes a law. His amendment provided for paying the men who work oven ten hours a day double pay for the bill would not accept the amendment,

Mr. Ainsworth and Colonel Webster and Mr Wheeler, of Cattaraugus County, all opposed it or he ground that it would prevent a man who wanted to work more than ten hours a day from doing so. The Democrats practically admitted that they were passing the bill purely for political reasons, and that they did not expect it to become a law. But Timothy Dry Dollar" Sullivan excused this on the ground that it was this kind of legislation that had turned Democratic minority to a Democratic majority in the Legislature. On the first rollcall several of the Democratic members voted against the bill, but Quigley pleaded so hard with them to change their votes that

N. Drake and other men of his stamp in New-York City have been trying to get on the statute books for years, giving them a charter to construct a tunnel under the East River. The incorporators are Frank Semnan, Henry Lewy, Adam Moran, William H. Duckworth, Simonson, David Hunt, William H. Duckworth, Charles T. Pinuwell, Henry Alger and John N. Drake, The name of the concern is the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company, with a capital of \$15,000,000, it proposes to construct a tunnel under the East River from the Intersection of Groenwich, Charch and Morris sts., New-York, to the Intersection of Smith-st. and Atlanticave., Brooklyn.



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FOR A BOTANIC GARDEN. A LARGE SUM OF MONEY READY,

PROMINENT MEN CONSENT TO ACT AS A PA NANCE COMMITTEE TO INCREASE THE FUND. A meeting of the Finance Committee of the com-porators of the Bo anic Garden of New-York City

was held in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan, No. 23 Wall-st., yesterday afternoon. Mr. Morgan presided and Charles F. Cox was secretary. Mr. Morgan reported that he had practically completed the task of raising \$250,000, which was necessary before anything definite would be done toward establishing a garden. in order to rai e this sum, Mr. Morgan had adopted the plan of finding ten men who would give \$25,000 each, and yesterday he reported that he had fund seven contributors. He added that he had hopes of r porting three more men who would give \$25,000 each in a few days, thus completing the sum.

The seven contributors who have given \$25,000 each to this object are Cornellus Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Judge Addison Brown, J. Pierpont Morgan and Columbia College. The raising of this \$250,000 will secure 250 acres of land in Bronx Park for the exclusive use of the Botanic Garden. By a provision in the legislative act, the city is to issue \$500,000 in bonds, to be applied to the purposes of the garden. This makes a total of \$750,000 that was virtually secured at yesterday's meeting. The ground

is valued at \$250,000. The corporators of the Botanic are not satisfied with this handsome sum. In fict a beginning, and that the cost of buildings, etc., will require much more money than has been secured. It is desired to increase the \$250,000 which the act requires to be raised by private and popular subscription to a million. The members of the finance committee, who have started to raise this money are: J. Pierpont Morgan, chairman; Charles

money are: J. Pierpont Morgan, chairman; Charles F. Cox, secretary; Andrew Carnegle, William C. Schermerhorn, John S. Kennedy, Robert Maclay, John S. Kennedys, Robert Januer R. Pitcher, Jesse Schligman, Edward Cooper, CarChief Justice Charles P. Daly, Samuel Sloan, Louis Fitgerald, William E. Dodge, Eugene Kelty, James A. Scrymser, Ilmothy F. Allen and Percy R. Pyne.

In order to raise this million dollars Mr. Morgan has outlined the following plan: The \$250,000 required by the act of incorporation to be raised by the maclay of the proposition of the raised by the twenty-five men giving \$10,000 each; another \$250,000 to be raised by the other \$250,000 to be raised by popular subscription.

REPRESENTATIVE TARSNEY SERIOUSLY ILL. Washington, Feb. 21.-Representative Tarsney, of Missouri, has been seriously ill at his room in Willard's Hotel, with symptoms that threaten an attack of pneumonla. His indisposition dates from Sunday, when he was prostrated with what appeared to be congestive chill, and from which it took him some time to rally. He is reported much better to-night.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A MODERATE STORM-MOVING RAPIDLY. they did so and passed it.

Mr. Webster sent in a bill that came from the Corporation Counsel of New-York City, creating a new department in his office, to be known as the Street Opening Department. The Corporation Counsel is to appoint the head of this department, and to pay him and his assistants whatever salaries he may think proper. This new department is to have charge of the legal work in connection with the opening up of streets in the city.

Mr. O'Connor, of Brooklyn, presented a measure appropriating \$500,000 out of the treasury of Brooklyn to build an armory for the 14th Regiment.

Timothy D. Sullivan put in the old bill that John N. Drake and other men of his stamp in New-York City have been trying to get on the statute books for yours, giving them a charter to construct a tunnel ander the East River. The incorporators are Frank Semann, Henry Leewy, Adam Moran, William H. Simonsoo, David Hunt, Willia Washington, Feb. 21.-The barometric trough which

DETAILED FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY. For New-England, increasing cloudiness and movi wormer; southerly shifting to colder northwesterly wish Wednesday night. For Fastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-

Jersey and Deiaware, snow, followed by clearing weadlers winds shifting to westerly.

For Maryland and Virginia, snow or rain, probably

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, light snows. For Ohlo, light snows to-night, followed by clearing.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



in this diagram a continuous white line abows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

-Generally fair

Tribune Office, Feb. 22, 1 a. m.—Generally fair weather prevailed yesterday until late in the afternoon, when the skies clouded. Late in the evening there was a light fell of snow. The temperature ranged between 10 and 22 degrees, the average (18%) being 10% lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 6 higher than on Monday. In and near this city to-day there will probably be light snow, possibly turring to rain early in the day, but followed by clearing tendencies before noon; warmer the farst; celder at night.